be certh's crust, and creation would have been a the mercy of dead forces. The surface would have nested again and again the sowing of monals, and done would have been a total failure of crops after all; for these exterminations continue to occur through all grobes call time in a the Mammalian Age cole; call time in a the Mammalian Age.

2. Again, I have observed that the Continent of S. Again, I have observed that the Continent of North America has never been the deep not ac's bod, but a region of comparatively shallow sees, and all but a region of the earniest Silurian. The same view outlines concerns the earniest Silurian. The same view outlines control to the earniest Silurian. outher even in the earnest Shurian. The same view is wreed by De Venneuit, and supears now to be the events opinion smoog Acertican reologists. The outh at times may have been measured by the thousand feel, but not by miles.

3. Du ing the first half of the Lower Silurian Era, the

and feel, but not by miles.

3. Duting the first half of the Lower Silorian Era, the stoke east and west were alike in being covered by the stoke east and west were alike in being covered by the sea. In the fits or Potsdam period, the Continent was just beneath its surface. In the next, or Transon period, the depth was greater, giving purer waters for shundant marine life. Afterward the east and west sense in general widely diverse in their formations: In crietace, as Mr. Half and the Profs. Rogers have remarked, were in prograssover the west; that is, the reion now the great Mississippi Valley, beyond the reion north eastern New-York routh and south-west from north eastern New-York routh and south-west from by Virginia. The former, therefore, has been regarded as an area of everyor water, the laster as in general challow, when not notually emerced. In fact, the region toward the Atlantic border, afterward raised into the Aspatachians, was already, even before the Lower Sturian Era cloved, the higher part of the land, it lay as a great reef, or sand-bank, partly beaning in a vast continental lagoon, where corals, coerings, and molluses grew in profusion; thus partly separating the already existing Atlantic from the interior waters.

The osculations or changes of level over the continent

extenting the already existing Atlantic from the inbrior waters.

The oscillations or changes of level over the continent
through the Upper Silurian and Devontion had some
reference to this border region of the constnead; the
formalisms approach at recode from it, and sometimes
pass it a cording to the limits of the oscillations easiward or westword. Along the course of the border itself there were deep subsidences in slow progress, as is
shown by the thickness of the beds. It would require
nuch densi to it ustrate these points, and I leave them
with this bare mention.

The Hu-son River and Champlain valleys appear to
have box their incipint origin at the epoch that closed

The Hu son River and Champlain valleys appear to have had their incipient origin at the epoch that closed the Lower Silorian, for while the preceding formations cross this region and conditive over New England, the rocks of the Niss are and Onondaga verieds (the first two of the Upper Silorian) thin out in New York before reaching the Busson River. Mr. Logan has recognized the division of America to the north-seast into two has is by an articlical axis along Lake Champlain, and observes also that the desurbances began as early at least as the close of the Lower Silurian, mentioning, too that there is accumbly a want of conformity at Gassye between the best of the Upper and Lower Silurian—another proof of the violence that closed the Lower Silurian era.

But let us pass enward in our geological records. All the various oscillations that were in slow move-

All the various oscillations that were in slow move-ment through the Sciurian, Devosian, and Carponiterment through the Siturian, Devenian, and Carboniferous ages, and which were increasing their frequency throughout the last, raising and dipping the land in many all creations, were premoutions of the great period of perolution, so well clueidated, as already observed, by the Processors Rogers, when the Atlantic border, from Labrador to Alabama, long in preparation, was at that folded up into mountains and the Silmian, Devenian and Ca bonif rous rocks were baked or crystallized. No such event had happened since the revolution closing the Azoin period. From that time on, all the various bees of succeeding ages, up to the top of the Carbanderous had been laid down in horizontal or nearly horizontal layers—over New E. g. and as well as in the West—for the continual from New-England westward, we have reason to believe, who

nontal or nearly horizontal layers—over New E. g. and as well as in the West—for the continent from New-England westward, we have reason to believe, was then nearly a piam either above or below the water; there had been no disturbances extend tumor uplifies the decodis with small exceptions were a single ambrol en moore, and it his Appalachian revolution.

This epoch, although a time of vast disturbances, is more correctly contempla calls an epoch of the slow-measured movement of an agency of inconceivable power, pressing forward from the ocean toward the next-west; for the rocks were folded up without the chaotic destruction that sudden violence would have been likely to produce. Its greatest force and its earliest beginning was to the north-roat. I have alladed to the disturbance between the Upper and Lower Silurian beds of Gaspe to the north-roat. I have alladed to the disturbance, will more marked, preceded (according to Mr. Logan) the carboniferous beds in those north-castern regions; and New England while a witness to the preformal character and chirocompaness of the Appalachian revolution, aftests also to the greater on those toward its north-castern limits. Some of the carboniferous straits were fained on a here in Rhode Island, as clay and sand and hyers of vegetable debrie, they come forth from the Appalachian fires as you have them, the beds contored, the coal layers a hard eitheign sandard and hyers of vegetable debrie, they come forth from the Appalachian fires as you have them, the beds contored, the coal layers a hard eitheign sandard and hyers of vegetable debrie, they come forth from the Appalachian fires about the process and as ad clays, evidalized into talcose ethist, or even guess and seed a fire the coal layers a hard eitheign sandard ook place after the coal age. For the caster of the surface of the coal and appearances. It was the surface of the surface of the surface of the surface o

ma lore, shows that is neither of those ages could such vest results of metamo plac action and apheaval

such vest results of metamorphic action and apheaval have akee place.

The length of time occupied by this revolution is beyond diffestimate. Every vestige of the ancient Curtoniferma life of the continent disappeared before it. a Errope a Permian period pessed with its varied life; yet America, if we may trust negative evidence, etili remained describe. The Triesce period sext had its producion of living beings in Europe and over 2,000 feet of rocks. America, through all or till its later perions, was still a black; nor till near the beginning of the discrete period do we find any traces of near life, or even of another rock above the Carboniferous.

What better ovidence could we have than the bias-

Signar to the close of the Ca horderous age, and the final creating of the series in this Appalachian revolution, that the great features of the continent had been marked our from the radiest time? Even in the Azoic, the same portherat and south west treat may be observed in Northern New York and beyond Lake Superior, showing hat although the course of the great Azoic lands was partly east and west, the same system of dynamics was then to some extent apparent, or at least in dynamics. Si prian to the close of the Ca boniferous age, and th

or at least is development.

The first event in the records after the Appalachian revolution is the gathering up of the sands and fragments of the crystallized rocks and set sta along the Atlante border into bella—out over the stable su face Attactic border into beds—not over the whole su face but in e-r sin varleys which the parallel with the Appalachine clair, and which are evidently a result of the folicings of that revolution. The beds are the red sanostone and shales which stretch on for 120 miles in the Cennecicut Valley; and similar strata occur in 8 mb-to are rin New-York, in New-Leney, Virginia and North Carolina. These long valleys are believed to have been estuaries or river comes. The period of these deposits is regarded as the earlier Juras shale parties of the preceding or Triesic period may be represented. Many of the isvors show by their shrink-cacks, ripple-marks and foot prints, as a hers have observed. Hat they were foresed in shallow waters or existed as an exposed mud flat. But they accumiated till try were over a thousand feet thick in Virginia, and in New-England two or three thousand, according to the lowest estimate. Hence the land must have been slinking to a depth equal to this thickness, as troe accumulations went on, since the layers were formed since ssively at or near the surface.

Is it not plain, then, that the oscillations, so active in the Appalachian revolution, and actually constituting it, lad not altogether ceused their movements, although the times were so quee that numerous birds and reptiles were feman's of the Comment-ut region? I self not clear that these old vall-ys, occurring at intervals from Nova scotia to South Carelina, originally made by foldings of the earth's crost, we re still sinking?

And did not the tension below of the benning rocks finally cause ruptures? Even so. And the molten sock of the Earth's interior which the nescaned, through the crystaline rocks beneath and the overlying and style features of New-Jersey and parts of Virginia and North Carolina. The trap is a singularly constant attendant on the sandstone, and everywhere bears evidence of hevil a been throw out soon after the demantic of its later leads: Even the smill sandstone the North.

deposition of the sandstone, of m consection with the formation of its later basis. Even the am all sandstone region at Southbury, Ct., has its trap. Like the Aphalachian revolution this epoch had its greatest disturbances at the North.

Thus ended in fire and violence, and probably in submergence beneath the sea, the quiet of the Connecticut Valley, where lived as we now believe, the first birds of creation: hinds that were nameless until some countiess ages afterward. Prof. Hitchcook tracked the mout, found evidence that they were no unawordly represent alives of the feathered tribe, and gave them and their reptile associates befilling appellations.

Such was regions of emptions could not have been without effus one of hot water and steam and copious but aprings. And may not these heated waters and rapper, singing up through the crystalline rocks below, have brought up the copper ones that are now distributed in some places through the sandstone? The same cause, too, may have given the prevalent red color to the rock, and produced changes in the adjoint

After the era of these rocks, there is no other American record during the European Jurasaic period

In the next, or Cretaceous period, the seas once

In the next, or Cretaceous period, the seas once mere abound in animal life. The position of the Cretaceous beds around the Atlantic border show that the confinent then stood above the sea very much as now, except at a lower level. The Mississippi Valley, which from the Silvieth bad generally been the region of deeper waters, was even in Cretaceous times occasiod to a considerable exten by the sea—the Mexicao Guif then reaching far north, even far up the Missouri, and covering also a considerable pert of Texas.

An age inter, the Cretaceous species had disappeared, and the Manna shian A is for the Pertary, its first pariod, begins with a wholf new France excepting, according to Frof. Thomey, some hatter-dozen species, about which however there is much doubt. The Confinent was now more circuited than in the preceding size, and the salt waters of the Mexican Guif were consequently withdrawn from the region of Iowa and Wisconsin, so as not to reach beyond the limits of Ternessee.

Ternessee.

Two or three vines in the course of the Tertian Two or three times in the course of the Tertiary period, the life of the seas was exterminated, so that the torsits of the later Tertiary are not blentical with any in the earliest beds, excluding some fish remains—species not confined to the coast waters. The crust of the early was still oscillaring; for the close of the first Tertiary epoch was a time of subsidence; but the oscillation or change of level was night, and by the end of the Tertiary, the Continent on the east stood within a few feet of its present elevation, while the Gulf of Mexico was reduced nearly to its present fimits.

the Terrisry, the Continent on the east stood within a few feet of its present elevation, while the Gulf of Mexico was reduced nearly to its present limits.

1 have thus brought this rapid sketch to the close of the Terrisry, having omitted much of great interest in order to direct attention to the one grand fact that the Continent, from the Potedam sandstone, or before, to the upper Terrisry, was one in its progress—a single consecutive series of events according to a common law. It is seen that the great system of oscillations, due to fo ces pressing or acting from the south-sast, which reached its climax in the rise of the Appalachians, then commenced to decline. We mark these oscillations still producing great results in the Jurassic period along the whole eastern border from Nova Sociat to the Carclines: less effect appears in the Cretaceous period; and gradually they almost decount the Terrisry closes, leaving the Massispip Valley and the castern shore near their present level.

Thus were the great features of Middle and Eastern Nor h America evolved nearly all its grand ph sical events, including its devastations and the alternations in its rocks, were consequent upon this system was some way connected with the relative positions of the continent and the oceanic basin—measing by the latter the profound depressions in which the oceans lie, and not including the shallow water borders which are only submicrated portions of the Continents. We need yet more actinic knowledge of the Pacific border of North America to complete this subject. It is in accordance with the fact that the highest mountains are there, that volenness have there be an in action; and also that in the Territry period, elevations of one to two thousand feet took place, and immediately before the Territry a still greater elevation of the Rocky Mountains from east to west occurred. The system of changes between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific has been on a grander scale than on the Atlantic border, and also from a different direction, an

Mountains from east to west occurred. The system of changes between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific has been on a grander scale than on the Atlantic border, and also from a different direction, and this last is an element for whose influence on the general features we cannot yet make full allowance.

Through all this time, central British America appears to have taken little part in the operations; and we at changes there were, except it may be in the Arctic regions, conformed to the system prevailing further south; for the rocks of the Jurassic Age, like the Connecticut River same stone, are found as far north as Prince Edward's Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Particle Tertiary period does not close the instory of the Continent. There is another long period, the Fost tertiary—the period of the criti—of the mistory of mainte beds on Lake Champisin and the St. Lawrence—all anterior to the homan era.

From this time there is a fundamental change in the course of operations. The occillations are from the north and no longer from the south east.

The driff is the first great event, as it underlies the other lose material of the surface, and all recognize is an northern phenomenon, connected with normer oscillations.

The upper terraces of the lakes and rivers, and also

other loss material of the surface, and all recognize is an northern phenomenon, connected with northern oscillations.

The upper terraces of the lakes and rivers, and also the matine bees 400 feet above the level of Lake Claim, thin and 500 above the St. Lawrence, (which have been called Laurendan deposits.) are marks of a northern depression, as no one denies.

The subsequent elevation to the present level again, by stages marked in the lower river terraces, was also northern, affecting the region before depressed. The south fest but slightly these ordinations.

There are thus the tostowing epochs in the Postteriars: the Drift cpoch, the Laurentian epoch, no epoch of depression: the Terrace epoch, an epoch of elevation—three in number, unless the Drift and Laurentian epoche are over and the same.

As this particular point is one of much interest in American Geology, I will briefly review some of the face connected with the drift.

The crift was one of the most stupendous events in Geological thistory. In some way, by a cases as wide as the continent, and I may say, as wide nearly as the world, storce of all sizes to immense boulders one to two thousand tuns in seight, were transported, acong with gravel and stood, over tills and valieys, deeply scratching the rocks across which they travitation.

Although the ocean had full play in the many earlier

Although the ocean had full play in the many earlier Although the occan had alm pay in the damy earner of the last, and an uneasy earth at times must have produced great convulsions, in no rock sera a, from the first to the last, do we find inhadded stones or boulders all comparable in magnitude with the immen-

the Drift period.

Much could must remain about the origin of the drift until the courses of the stores and a ratches about nonatchringes and valleys shall have been exactly as-cer ained. The general course from the north is ad-

monatein rieges and valleys shall have been exactly accrimed. The general course from the north is almitted, but the special facts proving or disproving a centre of dependence on the configuration of the land have not yet been sufficiently shaded.

One theory, the most prevalent, supposes a deep submerpence over New-England and the north and west, even to a depth of four or five thousand feet, and conceives of leebugs as floating along the blocks of stone and at bottom, scratching the rocks. Another, that of the Professors Rogers, objects to such a submergence and attributes the result to an incursion of the ocean from the north, is consequence of an earthquake movement beneath the Arctic Seas.

The idea of a submergence is objected to, on the ground that the realisation proofs of its presence by fusils or seashore terraces or beaches. Unless the whole continent were submerged, of which there is no evadence whatever, there must have been in the Posteriary period an east and west line of sonshors, say across New-Jersey, Pennsylvania Southern One and the other States west, or still further south; and yet no such seashore marks now exist to trace its outline—abbough the ocean must have been a portion of the same that has haid up the ere accoust and tertiary bods all along the coasts, and in fact already contained the oysters and claims and many other species of Molluses which how exist.

Can it be that, contrary to all the ways of the past, such a grand submergence as this view supposes, nation New-England 2,000 feet moder water, could

can it be trat, comray to an the ways of the passe, such a grand submergence as this view expresse, placing New-England 4,000 feet under water, could have transpired without a seasbore record? Very many have related in the affirmative; and one able advocate of this view, who sees no difficult, in the total absence of seashore terraces or fessils at an levels above the Laurentian beds finds in the succeeding epochs seashore accumulations in all the terraces of our rivers. Why this wonderful courant? What with lebb the waves from acting like waves in the former case, and gave unbounded license in the latter?

This much then seems plain, that the evidence, al

This much then seems plain, that the evidence, although regative, is very much like positive proof, that the und was not beneath the sea to the extent the explaintee of the drift phenomena would require.

There are efter objections to this view of submergence. If North America was submerged from the scattern boundary line of the drift far late the Arctic regions, this would have made a much warmer climme for the constnent than now; and if only half way, then there is another east and west shore line to be irrord out before the fact of the submergence can be minuted.

e numitted.

Again, we know how the lee, while yet a glacier of Again, we know how the lee, while yet a glucier of all the a slore of cliffs, for all beings were once glaciers, analy receive upon it heavy blocks of stone, even a tion sane tuns in weight, and hear them off to distant regions, as now happens in the North Atlanue; but we have no reason to believe that the massy foot of a being could pick upsuch blocks, and carry them twenty will be to come, they need to another the doct disty miles to drop them again; and hence the short distance of travel would seem to prove that the bergs were made at that short distance to the north, and this implies the existence there of glacier valleys, and a

gircler theory.
Ent without considering other difficulties, I pass to the nequiry whether the lands, if not submerged, were at any higher level than now?

the naturry whether the lands, if not submerged, were at any higher level than now? There is evidence of a striking character that the regions or coasts over the higher latitudes, in both the northern and southern hemispheres, were much ever evided above their present condition. The fiords or deep coast channels, scores of miles long, that cut up the coast of Norway and Britain, of Maine, Nova Scotia and Greenland, of Western America from Puret's Sound north, of Southern South America from Puret's Sound north, of Southern South America from Chiloe south, of Van Diemen's Land and other southern islands—are all valleys that could not have been so oped out when filled with the ocean's water as now. That could have been formed only when the land in those high latitudes, borth and south, was elevated till their profound depths were nearly dry. Whether this elevation was in the period of the Post-fortiary has not been precisely ascertained. But as they are proofs of a north-and-south system of oscillations, the same that was in action in the cirit epoch, and as

the cold that such a change would occasion is not very clistic city apparent in the Tertiary period, and much less in the cartier, we have reason for referring the greater part of the clevation to that drift era, and for preser part of the clevation to that drift era, and for believing that the excavation of these ford valleys we then in progress. Both fords and drift are affixe high-latitude piec omena on all the continents north and south. The change of climate between the Cretice one and Tertiary, and the absunce of tertiary beds or the of Cape Cod, may have been connected with an incipient stage in this high latitude movement.

However this lee, there is other evidence in the cold of the drift period of some extraordinary cause of cold. The drift in Europe and Britain is generally attributed to gisciers and techerge during a period of greater cold than now; and the fact of this greater cold is so generally acmitted that it is common to speak of it as the glacial epoch. Prof. Agassiz, moreover, has any of for this continent the glacial theory.

In a memoir of great research by Mr. Hopkins of Cambidge, England, the able author maintains that this glacial cold might have been produced over Europe, parry at least, by a diversion of the Gulfstream from its present position. He seems in his paper to surrhing too much effect to the Gulf stream and too

from its present portion. He seems in his paper to attribute too much effect to the Gulf stream and too from its present position. He seems in his paper to attribute too much effect to the Gulf stream and too little to the prevailing currents of the atmosphere: but at ting this aside, it is unfortuna e for the hypothesis that there is no reason to suppose that Auerica wes not then as much in the way of such a diversion as now. The small changes of level which the Tertiary and Post tertiary of the Gulf have undergone, proved at the gate of Parien was early closed, and has since continued closed. America, as far as accertained facts go, has not been submerged to receive the stream over its surface. If it had been, it would have given other limits to her own drift ptenomens: for it is an important fact that these limits in America and Europe show the very same differences in the climates or in the nothermals, as that which now exists.

On the question of the drift, we therefore seem to be forced to conclude that, whatever be the difficulties we may encounter from the conclusion, the continent was not submerged, and therefore icebergs could not have been the main drift agents. The period was a cold or glacial epoch, and the increase of cold was probably produced by an increase in the extent and civation or northern lands. Further than this, in the explanation of the drift, known facts hardly warrent our poing.

It then the drift eroch was a period of elevation, it

rest our poing.

If then the drift epoch was a period of elevation, it must have been followed by a deep submergeace to bring about the depression of the Continent, already alluced to, when the ocean stood at least 400 feet in Lake Cham lain and a whale was actually stranded on

Lake Cham lais and a whale was actually stranded on its stores; and when the upper terace of the rivers was be lower river flat of the valleys.

This submergence, judging from the elevated seabeaches and terraces, was 400 to 500 feet on the St. Lowerice and Lake Champlain; 80 feet at Augusta, Mr. 50 feet at Lube; 30 fee at Sancoti Head, Nanticket; over 100 at Brooklyn, N. Y., and 200 to 250 in cortral New-England, just north of Massachusetts; while son h in Soum Carolina it was but 8 feet.

But whence the waters to thood vallies so wide, and produce the great alluvial plains, constituting the upper terrace so immensely beyond the capability of the present streams? Perhaps, as has been suggested for the other continent, from the ording snows of the declining gheetal spoch. The frequent absence of fine stratification, so common in the material of this upper terrace, has other been attributed to a glacial origin. stratification, so common in the inaterial of this upper terrice, has often been attributied to a glacial origin. According to this view, the events of the Post ter-tiary Period in this country make a single consecutive

series dependent mainly on polar or high-is tinde occilistions. An elevation for the first or GLACIAL epoch; a depression for the second or LAURESTIAN epoch; a moverate elevation again, to the present hight, for the

There or There are pock.

The same system may, I believe, be detected in Europe; but, like all the geology of that continent, it is complicated by many conflicting results and local exceptions, while North America, as I have said, is like a single unfolding flower, in its system of evolutions.

There is the grandeur of nature in the simplicity to which we thus recuee the histori al progress of the continent. The prolonged series of oscillations, acting continent. The prolonger series of occupances, actually pressure from the south-east beneath the Atlantic, reach on through immeasurable ages, producing the many charges of level through the Silurian and Devonian, afterward with greater frequency in the Carboniterons, and then, rising with quickessed energy and power, felding the racks and throwing up the long range of the Apriachians with vast effusions of heat image of the Aprilachians with vast eliminous of near through the racked and fortuned crust, next go out de-clining as the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods pass, and family fade out in the Terriary. The Northern oscillations, perhaps before in progress, then begin to exhibit their effects in the high temperate latitudes, and continue to the Human Era. The sinking of Green-iand now going on may be another turn in the move-ment; and it is a significant fact that white we have such that and it Nortean parthern changes of level in nent; etc it is a significant neithern changes of level in pregress, such areast seminal movements have nowhere been detected on the tropical parts of the continent. In decucing these conclusions I have only stated in order the faces as developed by our geologists. Were there time for a more minute survey of detail the re-

there time for a more minute survey of detail the results would stand forth in bolder characters.

The sublimity of these continental movements is justify inhanced when we extend our vision beyond his conflictation ofter parts of the work. It can be no term ate coincidence that has produced the parilelism between the Appalachian system and the great feature lines of Britan, Norway and Brazil, or that has covered the North and South alike with draft and force. But I will not wander, although the field of stay is a terminic one.

they is a tempting one. In thus tracing out the fact that there has been a plan or system of develorment in the history of this laret, so we reparate the Infinite Creator from his works! Far from it, no more than in traing the history of a plant. We but sindy the method in which Leungless Wisdom I as chosen to act in creation. For we can not conceive that to act without plan or order ethod of the God of the University who I as filled at Nature with harmonies; and who has exhibited his will end exalted purpose as much in the formation of a continent, to all its details, as in the formstion of a continent to all its details, as in the ordered evolution of a human being. And if man from studying physical nature beauts to see only a deity of physical attributes, of me e power and mathematics, he has but to look within at the combination of the affections with intellect, and ebserve the latter teaching its highest exaltations when the former are supreme, to observe that the highest glory of the Creator consists in the infinitude of his love.

Manufacture of the transit of the limited time of n

My pian laid out in view of the limited time of a single actress, has led me to pass in silence many onlis het seemed to demand attention or criticism, and also to have unnoticed the labors of many suc

cers in investigate s.

There are some subjects, however, which bear on general Geology that should pass in brief review:

I. The rock-commations in America may in general be shown to be synchronous approximately with beds in the European series. But it is much more difficult that is, by prove that catastrophes were synchronous: that is, evolutions limiting the ages or periods.

The revolution closing the Azoic age, the first we istinctly observe in America was probably nearly

The revolution closing the Arole age, the first we distinctly observe in America was probably nearly universal over the globe.

An epoch of some cisurbance between the Lower and Upper Sittian is recognized on both continuests. Yet it was less complete in the descruction of life in Laroje than here—more species there surviving the catasire the; and in this country thore was but little cisplacement of the rocks.

The Silvian and the Devonian ages each closed in America with no greater revolutions han those minor

An crica with no greater revolutions han those minor movements which divided off the subo dicate periods in those age. Mr. Hall observes that they blend in those ages. Mr. Hall observes that they blen with one another and the latter also with the Carbon iterous; and that there is no proof of cotemp rancous estastrophic, giving them like lunits here and in Eu ope. I in after the Carboniferous came the Appa-En ope. Dur after the Cashor ilerous came the supparaching revolution, one of the most general periods of entastrepte and metamorphism to the Earth's history. Yet in Europe the disturbances were far less general than with us, and occurred along at the beginning and

than will be, and occurred along at the beginning and ene of the Fern ian period.

From this speed to the close of the Cretaceous, there were no cotting oraneous revolutions, as far as we were no cover. But the Cretaceous period terminates in an epoch of entastrople which was the most univeras on the red and foreign cretaceous species having ten exterminated, and all American with a few coubful exceptions. This third general revolution was the preluce to the Mammalian age.

But there is no time to do this subject justice, and I has on, nearly adding, on account of its interest to those who would understand the first chapter of General Countries.

those who would inderstand the first chapter of Genesis, that there is no evidence whatever in Geology that the Earth after its completion passed through a chaos and a six days' creation at the epoch immediately proceeding use, as Buckland in the younger days of the science suggested on Bublical, not on geological ground. No one pretends that there is a fact or hint in Geology to sustain such an idea: moreover the science is totally opposed to it.

If. The quession of the existence of a distinct Combrian system is decided adversely by the American records. The Mollusce, in all their grand civisions appear in the Lower as well as the Upper Silurian, and the whole is equally and slike the Molluscan or Silurian Age. The term Cambrian, therefore, if here used for fosselliferous strata, must be made subordinate to Silurian.

used for fossiliferous strata, must be made subordinate to Siurian.

The Tacomic System of Emmons has been supposed by its author to have a place inferior to the Cambrian of Sedgwick, or else on a level with it. But the investigations of Hall, Ma her and Rogers, and more lately of Logan and Hunt, have shown that the Taconic slates belong with the upper part of the Lower Siltrian, being in fact, the Hudson filver shales far from the bottom of the scale.

III. The American rocks throw much light on the origin of Coal. Prof. H. D. Bogers, in an able paper

condition of a delta or estuary for it e growth of the ceal plants, admirted even now by some geologists, is out of the question, unless the whole Constituent may be so call d: for a large part of its surface vas evered with the vegetation. Deltas exist where there are be to called; for a large part of the summer with the vogetation. Deltas exist where there are large rivers; such rivers accumulate and flow where there are in untime. How then could there have been rivers or true deltas of much size in the Coul period, before the Ricky Mountains or Appalachians were raised. It takes the Andes to make an Amazon. This remark has a wider application than simply to the Coulers.

This nemark has a wider application than simply to the Coal ers.

IV. In this connection, I add a word on the idea it at the rocks of our Continent have been supplied with sands and gravel from a continent new such in the occan. No facts prove that such a continent has ever existed, and the whole system of progress, as I have explained, is opposed to it. Moreover, gravel and saids are never drifted away from sea shows except by the very largest of rivers like the Amazon; and with these, only part of the lightest or fluest detritus is carried away; for much the larger part is returned to the coast through tidal action, which has a prepelling movement shoreward where there are soundings. The existence of an Amazon or any such Allantic Continent in Silurian, Devenian, or Carbonideous times, is too wild an hypothesis for a moment's indultimes, is too wild an hypothesis for a moment's indul-

V. The bearing of the facts in American Palmon-

V. The bearing of the facts in American Paiscottology on the science might occupy another full discourse. I will close with brief allusions to some
points of ge cral interest.

1. The change in the Fanna of the Globe as the Age
of Man approached, is one of the most interesting faces
in the Earth's history. It was a change, not in the
types of the race—for each continent retains its characteristics—but a remarkable ownedling in the size of
species. In North America, the Buff-do became the
successor to the large Mastodon, Elephant and Bootherium; the small beaver to the great Castoroides, and
the stating Cornivora are all comparatively small.

therium: the small beaver to the great Castoroides, and the existing Carnivera are all comparatively small.

Parallel with this fact we find that in South America as Dr. Lund observes, where in the last age before Man, there were the giant. Megatherium, and Glyptoden and other related Edeniates, there are now the small Sloths, Armadillos, and Anti-cate s.

So, also, in the Oriental Continent the gigantic lion, tiger, tyens and elephant, and other monster quadrapeds, have now their very inferior representatives.

In New-Hollard too, the land of Marsupials, there are Manupials will, but of less magnitude.

2. This American Continent has contributed to Science a knowledge of some of the carliest traces of reperce a knowledge of some of the carliest traces of rep-

are Marupias still, but of less magnitude.

2. This American Continent has contributed to Science a knowledge of some of the earliest traces of repties—the speces of the Pennsylvania coal formation, described by Dr. King and Mr. Lea, and others from the Nova Scotia coal fields, discovered by Massrs. Dawson and Lyell.

It has afforded the earliest traces of birds thus far deciphered in geological history—the colossal and smaller waders whose traces cover the clayey layers and sandstones of the Jarassic rocks in the Connecticut Valley. The earliest Cetacea yet known are from the American Cretaceous beds, as described by Dr. Leidy, and smoog the large Mammals which had possession of the renewed world after the Cretaceous life had been swept away, the largest, as far as has been ascertained, lived on this Continent. The Palacotheria of the Paris basin, described by Cuvier, were but half the size of those of Nebruska.

But here our bonsting ceases; for as Agassiz has shown, the present faum of America is more analogous to the later tertiary of Europe than to the existing species of that continent.

In the Palacozoic Ages, to the close of the Coal Period, the American Continent was as brilliant and profuse his bife as any other part of the world. It was

In the Palacozole Agra, to the code of the Coal Priod, the American Continent was as brilliant and profuse in its life as any other part of the world. It was a period, indeed, when the globe was in an important series a unit, not individualized in its climates or its distribution of life, and only partially in its seas. But from this time the contrast is most striking.

The whole number of known American species of animals of the Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, Crotaceous and Tettiory periods is about 2,000; while in Britain and Europe, a territory even smaller, there were over 20,000 species. In the Permian we have none; while Europe has over 200 species. In the Triassic none, Europe 1 000 species. In the Jurassic, 60; Europe over 4 000. In the Cretaceous, 350; Europe, 5 000 to 6,000; in the Tettiary less than 1,500; Europe about 8,000.

America since Palæoxoic times has therefore been

America although

Apain the Mammellan

Apain the Mammellan

America, although
conmencing with huge Paraman and secondinae to be
mainly herbivorous, and the Carnivora, the higher
group, are few and of comparatively small size. The
Herbivorous are still the typical species. While in Eurepe and Asia, at the same time—that is in the Positettiary—the Carnivora are of great size and forcetertiary—the Carnivora are of great size and ferce-ity far exceeding the largest of modern lions and tigers. The single species of lion described from a bone from near Natchez by Dr. Leidy, hardly lessens the centrast.

uth America, as has been remarked by Agaesiz

South America, as has been remarked by Agrassiz and others, sustains this inferior position of America. The large scoths, megatheria, and other Edutata of the South are even lower in grade than the continent first level in the scale. Although there were Carnivors, they were much smaller than the European. The Edutates are in fact its typical species.

The supremacy of the great Oriental Continent is therefore most signally apparent.

The contrast is still greater with Australia and New-Zusland, whose past and present Fama and Flori have been well said by Agassiz and afterward by Owen to represent the Jurassic period, the present era of foring Trigonius Terebrucker, Cestractont Fishes, and the Armacanan Confiera, all Jurassic types, beside kongarcos and moss. Among Mammrals, the Marsa-piats, the lowest of all in the class, are its typical species.

species.

Ever since Pala-ozoic times therefore, the Oriental Ever since Palcozoic times therefore, the Oriental Continent—that is, Europe, Asia and Anica combined—has taken the lead is animal life. Through the Reptilian age, Europe and Asia had species by thousands, while America was admost untenanted. In the later Mammelian age, North America was yet in the stace, both in its Mammals and lower tribes, South America in still darker shadows, and Austrain even deeper still. The ear h's antipoles were fise light and daskness in their zoological contrasts. And was there not in all this a propheric moice ion, which had been growing more aid more distinct, that the Eastern continent would be man's chosen birthplace? that the long series of living beings which had been in slow propression through incalcutable ages would there at last attain its highest exalination? that the stupendous system of nature would there be opened to its fallest system of nature would there be opened to its fullest

pansion ( Arother of our number has shown in eloquent lan Another of our number has shown in eloquent language how the diversified features and productions of the Olo World conspired to adapt it for the culidhood and development of the race; and that when beyond his pupilage, having accomplished his researce from himself and the tyramy of the forces around him, and broken the elements into his service, he needed to energe from the transmels of the school-house in order to enjoy his fullest freedom of thought and action and social union. Prof. Guyot observes further, that America, ever free, was the appointed land for this freedom and tunion, of which its open plains and oncess of structure were a fit emblem; and that, although long without signs of progress or hope in its fature, this land is to be the center of hope and light to the world.

orid. In view of all these arrangements, Man may well feel exalted. He is the last of the grand series. At his approach the fierce tribes of the earth deer back, and the race dwindled to one fourth its bulk and fe and the race dwindled to one-fourth its bulk and le-ruc ty-the huge mastodous, lious and hyenes yield-ing pace to other sice better fit to be his attend-ants, and note in harmony with the new creation. Partaking of the Divine image, all nature pays him tribute; the universe is his field of study; an evernity his future. Surely it is a high eminence on which he

But yet he is only one of the series—one individu ality in the vast system. How vain the philosophy which makes the creature the God of Nature, or Na ture its own author. Infinitely beyond man, infinitely beyond all created things is that Being, with whom this system and the combined systems of immensity were as one purpose of His will.

A GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF STOCK-Houses, cartle, sheep and swine, open to competition to all the States of the Union and to the British Provinces, will be held by the United States Agricul-Provinces, will be need by the United States Agricultural Society, in the City of Boston October 23, 24, 25 and 26. \$20,000 have been guaranteed by patriotic gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity to defray the expenses; the City of Boston has generously granted to the society for present use a fine public square of lifty acres; and \$10,000 will be offered in premiums in the various denorther.

scree: and \$10,000 will be offered in premiums in the various departments.

The previous Exhibitions of this Society—at Springfield, Mass., in 1853, and at Springfield, Ohio, in 1854—were enumently successful, and no effor a will be spared to render the present Show, combining as it does the Four Great Departments of Farming Stock, soprior to its predecessors. The Premium List, with the Rules of the Exhibition, will be forwarded to all who will address the President, or Secretary, at Boston, to that effect. It is earnestly hoped that all Breeders and owners of Fine Stock will feel it to be a duty, as it certainly is for their interest, to contribute certainly is for their interest, to contribute dury, as it certainly is for their interest, to contribut to the Slow.

The list of entries, exhibitors and award of prem

ums, and all the proceedings of the Rahibition, will be published in the jour al of the Society for 1855. An-unal members of the Society who desire to receive the Journal, should reaember to receive their subscrip-tions. Marshall P. Wilder, Procident. W. B. Kors, Secretary.

CITY TIEMS.

A Her at BERGES POINT .- Perhaps there is no

city in the world with such beau itul surroundings as New York. Though the ride down the Hudson does not reveal at every vista those time-consecrated lowers which lend to nature a beauties such a strange meliewing sadness, it is not interior in natural enchantment to its lovely elder sister of the Ithine. Then there is within but some half-hour's distance of her quave the somentic island, breaking as you pass beneath the shadow of its shore each in ment into some no beauty, here a bright, gay cliff, there a wild wood laid and again some fairy cottage sire, ing like a gip-sy's tent with its silver weath of smoke. To the land, however levely, there is one objection. Imagination has wendrous power over men, and within reach of the laughter of the city bells, and the hum of its soundings, and clatter of its steps and heavings of its huge heart, it is almost impossible to throw off, as men at this season love to do, all the cases and strifes of men, and return, as men in such childhood. Hid behind an outjutting stretch of land on the Jersey coast is one of those beautiful spots of quiet, where is to be found, within an hour's reach of the City, unbroken country and perfect peace. There are few more beautiful or tranquil ummer baunts than Bergen point, and few where with out making of pleasure a wearying toil, more healthful enjoyment. Though the situation is seclided, and it possesses the advantage of a private residence, of allowing at pleasure either liveliness or ease, society or solitude, it is once a week as on Thursday night last, the score of festive gayety. We soldom witnesses a more brilliant gathering than that which assembled on that evening at the Latourette House. In addition to the native charms, which in rich profusion the sopt itself supplied, it borrowed contributary streams of beauty from the Island-New-York and all the water is g places around. To particularize would be invitious; but there was beauty without bound, and there was no one who wandered through the flowers, which on every side threw up their bloom, who would not long to cone and come again to look upon their loveitess. Up to a late hour the dance ran merrily and sight the lamps shone o'er fair women and brave nen; and when the bour for parting sounded, it was with heavy heart all saw the currain tall upon the gayest night that the La'ou este had ever seen. It s but justice to stale, that much of the success of this meet pleasant party is due to the liberality of the s uests and to the untiring solicitude and graceful generesity of the proprietor, Mr. Brown,

METERS.-On Wednesday night, the 8th inst., bright Aurora Borealis shone from behind the cloud the entire evening, and until near 3 o'c ock of Thu sday merning. Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights following, Meteors were very shundant, moving toward all the points of the compass. Some of them were very large, and left long trails of light in their paths.

The great Meteoric shower of 1833 was on the night of November 13-14, and extended from Novo-Scotia to Mexico. The Aurora Borealis that night was seen at Boston, Mass.; New-Haven, Conn.; Dover, N. H.; Buffalo, N. Y; Cincinnati and Polant, Ohio. On the 25th of August, 1853, a most splendid Aurora

Porcalis was seen from the summit of Mount Wash ington, N. H., and the next morning the air was so clear that the spires of the churches in Portland, Me. could be distinctly seen a distance of ainety miles, and a vest number of sail of vessels could be cistinc'ly seen from the mountain a great distance at sea. On

seen from the mountain a great distance at sea. On that same night, and again on the night of the 2sth, an arsociate observer, on a voyage to Australia, between lat. 32° and 31° N., and lan. 44° to 39° W., witnessed immerse Meteoric showers.

On the night of December 20, 1847, the Aurora Borel is and a Meteoric shower were both seen at versume time at New-Haven, Coun.

On the night of 8th of August 1847, meteors were seen in great abundance from Nalem, Mass.

In 1822, on the night of August 9, meteors were seen from New-York.

The great meteoric shower of 1799 occurred on the night of Nevember 12, and equalled that or 1833—it was seen at Cumann, (8. A., 1 lat. 10°, by Humboldt, and in lat. 29°, lon. 71°, by Captain Woodman, on a voyage from 8t. Domingo to Newburyport, Mass, and it was said to have been seen in Europe at the same time.

The night of the great meteoric shower of Nov. 13, 18:33, snow fell in some places, rain in others, and at most points in the lati ude it was fair weather. The temperature of forry-six effected places, from which I obtained records of observations, show a great variety from 16<sup>3</sup> below the freezing point to 10<sup>3</sup> above, as the extent of the range on the morning of the 14th. Of these, twenty-five of the ferry six places the assuming from 40° to 60° at these offerent points

The observations thus far made by me, seem to favor the conclusion that meteoric showers result from agrees aurora discharges from the Eerth reach a very great high altitude, and when their forces are exhausted, a turn to the Earth or classive in the lower atmos-

The phenomena brings forcibly to mind the language

The phenomena brings forcibly to mind the language of that portion of the Book of Job. in the edition of the Bible imprinted in 1592—now 256 years since, in which it is written—"The brightness commetts out of "the northe, the praise to God which is servible."

The connection of earthquakes with volcanic eruptions, and the latter with aurora, and aurors with meteoric schwers, impress on the mind the force of the Scripture record.

E. Meriam.

E. Meriam.

THE AMERICAN ISSTITUTE FAIR,-The Managers of the American Institute Fair are actively engaged in making their arrangements for the Fair to be held in the Crystal Palace in October next. They have commenced putting up the shafting, and a steam-engine was yesterday put in operation for facilitating that work. The prospect is that a very large exhibition will be made. Among the attractions will be a show of Fire Engines and Apparatus in the Palaca during the Fair, to be practicably tested. Invitations have been extended to all the Fire Departments of the neighboring cities, and some are expected from a distance to take part in the contest.

We notice with pleasure the opening of the "Mer-"chants' and Clerks' Library," No. 60 Williamest., an association for the benefit and improvement of the Clerks and Young Men generally of the City, as well as a Library of Referen e for Merchants. I was incorporated in April, 18.4. Its object is to furnish a Library and Reading-Reem for the members, beside providing for them other means of instruction and improvement. Uniting as it does the advantages of small fies and dues, and a down-town location, we to not coult that if once well started, it will eventunlly become an important institution of the City.

MANUAL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. - This Menuat has just been issued; it is replete with a variety of information relative to the Public Schools of this city, and cannot fail to prove both useful and interesting to the public at large.

SMITH'S BROOKLYN DIRECTORY, 1855-6.- Consolida tion has swelled this volume to a portly octavo. It contains besides the Directory proper a guite to the treets, avenues, lanes, &c., together with the Officers of the City Government and of the various Departments, the Courts, Banks, Insurance Companies, and much other information useful to business men.

PRESENTATION -An appropriate and merited testi-

monial was presented on Monday evening to Robert Patrison, Eq., consisting of a splendid family Bible with gold clasps, and a silver plate with an appropriate inscription on the side, accompanied with a series of resolutions, by the officers and teachers of Sabbath School No. 59 connected with the Sec and Reformed Presbyserian Church of this City, the Rev. Speccer L. Finney, postor, as an expression of their feelings for one who has been their Superintendent for more than twenty years, and who still fills that office to their satisfaction. Mr. Patrison was formerly one of our City Fathers from the Fifth Ward.

New OFFICE. The numerous patrons of the Astal House Telegraph (which connects with the House Printing Lines throughout the United States) will be glad to learn that a much more convenient office bas bren furnished by Meenis, Coloman and Stetson at the right of the main entrance to the Exchange room, fin he basement, where Mr Swan, the manager of the tine, will be happy to see his friends.

There are some eight bundred guests entertained the St. Nicholas Hotel. This for August is our sidered remarkable.

THE LATE MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN GORROX-87 -THE LATE MURDERCUS ASSAULT IN GORROX-87—
Mrs Catharine Murphy, who was stabled about a
week since by her busband. Patrick Murphy, at their
resides or. No. 70 Geerck-st., died yesterday at the
New-York Hospital, of the wounds she received.
Murphy, it will be remembered, has just before been
released from prison, where he had been confined for
dimakenness on the complaint of his wife; and being
exaspers of against her for the course she pushed, assautted and stabled her in various corts of the body
with a kulfe. Coroner O Douned will hold an isquest
upon the body of deceased to-day. Murphy is in
pison awaiting the result of the investigation.

FATAI ACCIDENT — John Hough'on, lately residing at No. 150 West Twenty-eigh hast, died yes orday from the effects or injuries received a seek since in New-Jersey, in consequence of a bar of iron failing upon him. An inquest will be held upon the body to-

DECONED WHILE BATHING.—Coroner O Donnell held an i quest yesterday upon the body of an unknown German boy, found drowned off the Battery. Deceased was entirely naked, and is sapposed to have been drowned while bathing a few days succe.

FOUND DROWNED .- Coroner Wilhelm held an in-FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner witherm need at near an about 45 years of age, found in the East River, foot of lifthest. Dees seed was about 5 feet 6 incres in highly had long but very this bair, and was thessed in a green cloth vest, blue pants, coarse lines shirt, and new boots. Verdict, death by frowning.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a boy named August Ligden, who, while playing on a casal bost hing at the foot of Hammond st., accidentally fell overboard and west drowned before assistance could reach him. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. THE OCEAN BANK COUNTERPETTS - The parties arrested within the last two or three wooks, charged

The Octas Bass Constraints—the parties mested within the last two or three wooks, charged with passing constraint bills on the Ocean and other Banks, have nearly all been identified by persons who received the commerces from them, and will probably next with their deserts. About eighty counterfest 55 bills on the Ocean Bank, which had been passed by the gang, are now in possession of the Court. Free prisoners will have an examina ion next week. FORGING ORDERS.-Geo. W. Mason, a young man,

was vesterely arrested charged with forging three or-

results has:

"Mr. S. E. Schurreck—Sir: Please deliver to the bearer Mr. S. E. Schurreck—Sir: Please deliver to the bearer Mr. S. E. Schurreck—Sir: Please deliver to the bearer Mr. S. E. Schurreck—Sire to CHAS. H. WOODEUFF.

"Sing Sing. Aug. 7. "55 by Win. E. Harrialin."

The accurse being charged by Mr. chanck with forging the orders with a felonious intert, was taken before Ald. Baird and committed for examination.

BOLD HOUSE THIEF .- A man named Geo Higgin Bold House Thirr.—A man named Geo. Higgisson was yesterian areset, charged with steeling clothing to the value of \$.0 from he rom of Eiza Alms rong of No. 54 West Boadway. The complainant states that on Monday has she met the prisoner leaving her room with the do hing under his arm and demanded its instant return. He replied that he would "smesh her noon" if she did not get out of the way and let him pass. This observation had a potent effect, as the girt backed out and let him pass. He then flee with his plunder, but was captured yesterday and tocked up by Ald. Baird for examination.

CHARGE OF FRAUD.—Alex. Stoan was yesterday arrested charges with obtaining \$70 from John I. Hooges of No. 114 Grand-st., by seeling him a plane for that rum upon which he stated there was no innumbrate, which statement proves to be false, as another person soon after calined it and obtained an order from Judge Stoart for its delivery to him. The accused was held to bail by Justice Davidson for examination.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A man calling himself James Smith was yesterdas arrested charged vi be picking the pocket of Win. Klein, residing at No. 195 Rivington st., of a gold waren valued at \$50. The larcery was committed yesteriasy morning on board one of the Staten Island ferry boars, and Mr. Klein discovered it while the warch was yet in the basel of the effender, who, when finding himself "spotted," dropped the warch upon the deck and attempted to escape by maxing with the crowd. He was, however, secured and inher before Alderman Baird at the Lover Police Court, who, after an examination, committed him for trial.

ABREST FOR USING FRAUDULENT MEASURES .-- A pedder of penches named Thomas Cawley was yester-cay arrested, charged with using a talso measure, viz. one with a false bottom, so placed in it that he could make a hardsome profit by using it, and at the same time under-self the grocers. He was looked up by Just ce Davidson.

I Advertisement, i REODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE: Equalty certain as a Proventive or Cure! Only Remedy free from Polasnous Drugs!! PROOFS. New-York, June 11, 1856.

I have made schemical exomination of Ricotter's favor and ACTS. CUSES, or ANYMOUN TO MALERIA, and have tends if for assume mere vs. quintee and stypicature, but have not found a particle of a har last; nor bave found any substance is its composition that would prove beginned to the constitution. James in Children, M. D., Chemist.

JAMES II. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Mr. J. A. HE-ODEN-Dear Sir: I have but some builds of
vone med circ left new as I have been selling it very fast during
the mouth. I am new perfectly satisfied that it will ours the
ACCY. They lived here four years and had the Ages all the
time till took your removey, and I have not had the rest symptim of herce. All that use it praise it as the only thing that
will can it. will raise it.

I shall want rome more as soon as you can send it. Let me
also whether I shall remit to you by man or if an agent will
call for it.

And hoping to receive another lot soon, I remain yours most conjectfuly,

Dr. I. A. Ruches—Dear Sir Your care for the Ferrar and Age has thus for performed worders. It has not failed it was lastance to perform a quick and permittent care. Same that have been intelled with a character should be with the care. Phase send no mimediately four desen, as we have but three bottles remaining. eerd no immediately ! maining. Truly vors. LATEROP & McLOSA.

Meson, Barr & Gottness, Aurors, Ib., July 5, 1835, sortio that "The core is sed ing very well. We have not lost a used and consider it a sure thing; also recommend it is preference buything one."

and colesser it a sure thing; also recommend it in prescence to saything even."

MT CLEMENS, Mich., Jay 23, 1825.

Mr. J. A. Rhodess—Deer Sire Sand use one gross of year Fever and Armo Cure as soon as possible, as I have neglected to order till I and the least bottle.

Yours truly.

H. R. Barcock.

Some of the mass in markable cures made to New York have been or persons who have derived only Transportant actions from the best of other remedies offered for sale; and I begieve to suggest to Asse Sofferes that it is sarrior to try the own y masseless served to the transport of the market of the sales served to suggest to Asse Sofferes that it is sarrior to try the own y masseless served to the transport of the transport of the market of the market of the market of the control of the sales of the market as purchaser has complished, and it is not takely they will. Dearcoloss are few and simple, but most be scrictly followed.

James a. Smodes, Providence R. L. Grossen H. Farris, Wholessie agency. No. 134 Vision of the desired to the most be scriptly followed.

James a. Smodes, Providence R. L. Grossen H. Farris, Wholessie agency. No. 134 Vision and the fairly and for sale by C. H. Ring, C. V. CLUK Kink & G., F. C. Walle & C., Brooklyn, Mrs. M. Laves, and Druggiste generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

[Adventisement.]
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE—A Boston remedy of O year's standing—Highly recommended by Physicians. It gendly cures Burss. Botts. Coars, Piles, Filoso. Gailbard, and Sold by all Druggists, A. B. L. D. Sants, C. V. Chickenne & Co., C. H. Ring, curser others., New-York; John Silvery & Co., W. B. Zirker, Philaderphia.

Reducts & Co., Proprietors, Boston.

WHO WILL SUFFER !-When Dr. Toblas's cele-Sexted Verstian Linimest will immediately cure Chovers, Code, Dyssatery Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings Cuts, Barns, &c., Sepot No. 60 Constiands st., N. Y. Sold by all the druggists.

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS-For bestifyag the complexion and eradicating all tan pimples or frackless from the face. Firstner & Co., Franklin-square, New York; for sale by C. H. Rino, Broadway, and all Drugglets.

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE, PILES AND PIS TCLAS - Enward H. Olxos, M. D., Editor of The Scaled, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon No. 42 Schort, has established a spaceous and commodious private Hospital for the coaption of these cases that require prolonged attendance. The above diseases are now cured without the keife or ligators. D. refers to a great number of gentlemen cured by him in this City. Office hours from 2 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

The great inhaling remedy for Asihma, Con-remption and all discuss of the Threat and Longs, Dr. Ove-ris's HYGERE. Thousands have been restored to be aith the part year by the Hygere. Principal Office No. 548 Francisus and sold by C. H. RING, No. 135 Bradway. Price only 68 of package. Dr. Currix will be at the office skilly from 10 to 1 vision, where he may be consulted from pt charge.